



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

prisoner being released at the discretion of the court. As was noted above, one county places a prisoner on probation and allows him to pay his fine in installments."

This is a gross evil in the American system of treatment of crime, than which none may be more reasonably condemned on the grounds of injustice and of inefficiency. At the same time, it is prevalent universally. Zenas L. Potter says that seventy per cent. of offenders coming before the lower courts are disposed of by petty fines. I was told by an authority in Virginia recently, of a jail where all but one of nearly three hundred commitments were made in lieu of payment of fine. The solution recommended by Mr. Orchard is that we follow that part of the resolutions of the International Prison Congress of 1905 which suggests that the authority charged with the execution of judgment be given power to permit the payment of fines by installments or by public work.

One may draw the practical conclusion that we have here located a dangerous lesion in our system of treatment of crime. The fining practice is irrational, un-American, and foreign to modern humanitarian principles. It is so parasitic, and at the same time so permeating, that it ought to be made the object of a specific, country-wide reform, corresponding, for example, to the anti-tuberculosis movement. We do wrong to allow the evil longer to hide its ugly head behind problematical issues like bad jails and outworn legal procedure.

W. T. CROSS, *General Secretary,*

National Conference of Charities and Correction, Chicago.

Intoxication: How Proved.—Traffic Court Bulletin No. 1, by Frederick B. House, Presiding Magistrate, New York Traffic Court, is a ten page pamphlet, which contains a clear and concise exposition of the ten leading New York cases on the manner in which intoxication may be proved. Expert testimony is not necessary to establish intoxication; a witness may testify as to the defendant's appearance, conduct and language, and then express his opinion based on these facts whether or not the party was intoxicated, or the witness may directly state the fact of intoxication without going into details. This bulletin will be found of distinct practical value and helpfulness by lawyers and magistrates. The typographical arrangement of the pamphlet which was printed by Clarence S. Nathan, Inc., is excellent.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD, *New York City.*